REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,365.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months ... Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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One Month "	" 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mail-, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1, 132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Fandrake, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY ... 19	Leave Tuticorin ...	27
" Rutnagherry ... 20	" Colombo ...	28
" Vingorla ... 20	" Galle ...	30
" Carwar ... 21	" Negapatam ...	October 2
" Mangalore ... 22	" Pondicherry ...	3
" Cannanore ... 23	" Coconada ...	6
" Tellicherry ... 23	" Vizagapatam ...	7
" Calicut Pantem ... 24	" Bimlipatam ...	8
" Beypore ... 24	" Gopaulpore ...	8
" Cochin ... 25	" Palk Point ...	9
" Alleppy ... 26	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	11

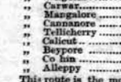
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY ... 27	Leave BUSHEH ...	16
Arrive Kurrachee ... 30	Arrive Fao ...	16
Oct.	" Bushire ...	18
" Gwadur ... 2	" Bahrein ...	18
" Muscat ... 4	" Linga ...	23
" Bushire ... 10	" Bunder Abbas ...	25
" Fao ... 12	" Muscat ...	27
" BUSHEH ... 13	" Gwadur ...	29
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.	" Kurrachee ...	30
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.	BOMBAY ...	Nov. 4

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Stabbart, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

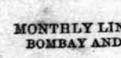
FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ... Rs. 500
" " SUEZ ... " 300

For further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,720 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Fort Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

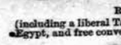
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	26	18	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	30	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

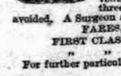
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	6 3	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. ALBATROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Albatross.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Seward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board *after* sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 20th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 " " Madapollams.
6 " Damaged Mule Twist, No. 40.

AUCTION SALE OF PATENT ANTICORROSIVE METALLIC PAINT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms.

95 Casks Patent Anticorrosive Metallic Paint fit for the use of Railway Companies, Docks, Ordnance Department, Contractors, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWROJEE HILL, 2ND ROW.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 3rd April 1871, and executed by Govind Condajee Thorat and Gopall Condajee Thorat, to Thucker Runchodass Teolsidass, sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece of Farendaree ground whereof Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee is the Farendar, together with the two dwelling-houses thereon situate on the east side of the Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, assessed under No. 106, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 75 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, and on the north by a passage and house of Ahmed bin Mahomed, on the south by a passage and house of Salloo Savlay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings 4¼, 4½, 4¾ and 7 lbs.
12 Cases Bombay Handkerchiefs, 32 by 32.
7 " Mad. and Handkerchiefs, 36 by 36.
3 " White Lappets.
3 " Mulls.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF PAPERS, BEADS, AND OIL PAINT.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, Piece Goods, &c.

24	Reams Extra Superfine Blue wove Bank Medium, 13 lbs.
20	do. Superfine Large Post, 20 lbs.
20	do. Fine do. 23 lbs.
20	do. Superfine Demy, 25 lbs.
6	do. do. Imperial, 72 lbs.
18	do. Azure laid Demy, 23 lbs.
15	do. Superfine laid Medium, 34 lbs.
24	do. Extra Superfine Blue wove Medium, 18 lbs.
72	do. Fine Cream laid Foolscap, 11 lbs.
110	do. Printing Royal, 26 lbs.
19	do. do. Super Royal, 28 lbs.
24	do. Superfine Azure laid Royal, 40 lbs.
60	do. Fine Printing Double Royal, 50 lbs.
10	do. Superfine Azure laid Super Royal, 50 lbs.
4	Cases Seed Beads.
2	do. Cornelian do.
1	do. Bone do.
13	do. Writing Paper of various sizes.
11	Bales Printing Paper Royal, Super Royal, & Double Royal.
7	Cases Seed Beads of various Colours.
10	Casks Black Ink.
2	Cases Spare Shades (Engraved.)

Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt Flower Vases, Toilet and Wine Bottles, Rich Cut Decanters, superior Alabaster Flower Vases, Kerosine Oil Lamps with globes, Scent Bottles, superior Flower Stands of new patterns, Centre-pieces, ruby gold Liquor Sets, Wine Sets, Glass Candlesticks, ruby gold Candle-sticks with drops and shades.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Clare Road, Byculla, BUNGALOW, No. 5, suitable for a family, in good condition.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 9, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
6. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling-house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to direct attention to their revised list of Aerated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash per doz.	Credit Rs. as.	Rs. as.
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	0 14
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	"	1 0	1 4
SELTZER WATER introduced by T. & Co.	"	1 0	1 4
LEMONADE and GINGERADE	"	1 0	1 4
AERATED WATER	"	0 12	0 14
POTASH WATER	"	0 12	0 14
LITHIA WATER	"	1 8	1 12
VICHY WATER	"	1 4	1 8

Bottles are Charged Rs. 1-8 per dozen, and the same Price is allowed for them Delivered Free at our Manufactory.

MINERAL, ACID, and MEDICATED WATER: PREPARED TO ORDER.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Packets, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Funds, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, 23, Regent Street, 10, North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The Guide may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. ORISSA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. DECCAN, from Southampton, 15th August 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MOOLTAN, from Southampton, 8th August 1872.
S.S. GRECIAN, from Liverpool, 13th August 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

CALDER.—If this should meet the eye of JOHN F. CALDER, GEORGE CALDER, and PATRICK CALDER, Nephews of the late Mrs. MARIA GUNN, Widow Le-Cocq, who died in Guernsey on the 8th day of February 1870, will apply to Mr. WILLIAM LeMESURIER, of Guernsey, Solicitor, they will hear of something to their respective advantage.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 2,000 cwts. of PEELED DHALL STALK, to be delivered at the Grand Arsenal, Bombay, for the use of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 5th of October 1872.

The conditions of the Contract, and all other particulars may be learnt on application to the Undersigned, or to the Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

T. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 12th September 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MICHAEL JOSEPH, formerly of Bombay, now residing at Baghdad, has contracted for the SALE of all that piece of FAZENDAREE GROUND, situate at Cavel Street, in the Oart called Kavel, alias Guiwady, in the Bhoolleshwur sub-district of the Island of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and containing by admeasurement fifty-eight square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the east by the house of Nicolas Butler, on the west by a public passage and the house of Bhicoojee Nusserwanjee Carangwalla, on the south by the sweepers passage and the house of Ellias Bito Pereira, and on the north partly by the land of Joseph Bocarro and a piece of vacant ground. All persons therefore interested in, or having any claims on the above property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. F. FISCHER, 5, Rampart Row, his Attorney, within fourteen days from this day, on which time the sale will be completed, and all such claims shall be treated as waived.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1872.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
14th September 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 17th September to 1st October 1872 (both days inclusive).

COOPER AND CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Concerning John's Indian Affairs, by Elliott	Rs. 5 12
The Legends of St. Patrick, by Aubrey De Vere	3 4
Hannah by the Author of John Halifax, Gentleman, &c.	3 4
Sport at Home and Abroad, Vol. II., by Lord Wm. Lennox	13 4
Pink and White Tyranny	1 4
Ekkehard, Vol. II. A Tale of the Tenth Century	2 8
My Study Windows, by James Russell Lowell, M.A.	1 4
My Summer in a Garden, by Charles D. Warner	1 4
Prince Hohenstiel-schwangau, by Robert Brow ing	3 4
Filine at the Fair, by Robert Browning	3 4
The Small House at Allington, by Trollope	1 12
The Pioneers, by M. Bellantyne	1 12
Lord Dacre of Gilsland, by E. M. Stewart	2 4
Marjory, by Milly Deane	3 0
Authors at Work, by C Peabody	6 12
Meister Karl's Sketch Book, by Charles G. Leland	8 0
Life in India, by Braddon	5 12
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit	2 8
Man in the Past, Present and Future, by W. S. Dallas	6 12
The Bengal Reversion, by Major Evans Bell	2 4
My Wife and I in Queensland, by Elen	5 12
Character Sketches, by Norman Macleod, D.D.	6 12
Marvels from Nature	2 4
The Chaplet of Pearls, or the White and Black Ribaumont	3 12
Reereations of an Indian Official, by Mallesson	8 0
The Country of the Dwarfs, by P. Du Chaillu	2 4
The Bramliegha of Bishops Folly, by Charles Lever	3 4
Border Reminiscences, by General Marcy	5 12
The Fallacies of Darwinism, by C. R. Bree, M.D.	8 12
Over Volcanoes, by A. Kingsman	6 12
The Russian Clergy	3 4
Erewhon or Over the Range	4 12
Every Man's Own Lawyer	4 4
Julian Fane, by Robert Lytton	3 4
Goethe and Mendelsohn	3 4
The World before the Deluge, by Louis Figuier	4 12
The Book of Church Law, by J. H. Blunt, M.A., F.S.A.	4 12
The Old Maid's Secret, by E. Marlitt	3 11
National Thanksgiving, by P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster	1 12
In Quest of Coolies, by Jas. L. A. Hope	3 12
Robin Gray, by Charles Gibbon	2 4
Tappy's Chicks, &c., by Mrs. Cupples	3 4
The Garden and the City, by Rev. Hugh Macmillan, LL.D.	3 12
Topography of the Holy Land, by H. B. Tristram, M.A.	2 8
Conrad the Squirrel, by the Author of Wandering Willie	2 4
Sorties from "Gib," by E. Dyne Fenton	6 12
Representative Actors, by W. Clark Russel	2 4
Joined to An Idol, by John and Charles Mozley	2 4
Family Parsonage, by A. Trollope	1 12
History of British Commerce, by Leone Levi	10 0
Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, Vol. I	7 8

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER s.s. HIDALGO,

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz.	per doz.	Rs.	5 12
Imperial Pints in Cases of 6 dozen	"	"	4 12
Pints in Cases of 8 dozen	"	"	3 12

JUST LANDED, PER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' STOUT,
By SPARKES and MOLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz.	Rs.	5 12
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz.	"	3 12

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts.

FOR CASH ONLY.

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.
10 " " " 10 "
15 " " " 20 " or more.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
COCONADA CHEROOTS
Of the following Musters:

Office	per 1,000	Rs. 12 0
Burnahs	"	" 13 0
Babingtons	"	" 15 0
Sedans	"	" 15 0
Leisure Hours	"	" 18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER GEELONG.
A CHOICE BRAND OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cigars No. 1, per 1,000	Rs.	90
Do. No. 2	"	80
Cheroots, Cavite, Extra Fine	"	70
Cigars No. 2	"	70

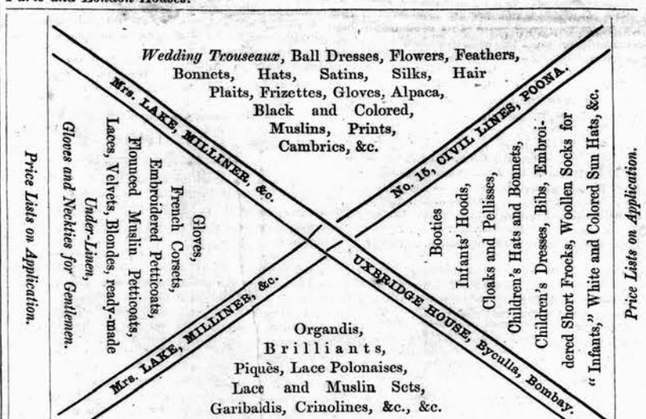
J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., just received per s.s. ORISSA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White " "	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 8
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, à dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze "	20 0
	Fine " Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	15 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
	Sola Topies new shape	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	2 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured " "	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	" " Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
	Do. without do.	10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and directions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," and of the DHURUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

UPON reading the Affidavit of BYRAMJE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged.

CALCUTTA.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-11 and 101-12.
4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-1 and 112-2.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,410.
National Bank shares at Rs. 111 and 112.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Orissa (s)	Shallard	Suez, Aug. 30.
15	Lady Octavia	Welsh	Melbourne, July 18.
	Mount Washington	Titcomb	Liverpool, May 24.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Hamoody, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship Tirrell, Morgan, to Moulmein.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
12	Nimrod		Covelong.
	Othello, s. s.		Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29 Ravensworth Castle, s.s., Sergent, from Hongkong.
29 Surat, s.s., Baker, from Suez, with mail.
29 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
30 Meikong, M.M., s.s., Bourdon, from Marseilles.
30 Ethelred, s.s., Walker, from Zanzibar.
Sept. 1 Marion, s.s., E. W. King, from Tuticorin.
1 Stamford, s.s., North, from Bussorah.
2 Khedive, s.s., Stewart, from Calcutta, with mail.
2 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Bombay, with mail.
2 John Worster, ship, Food, from Zanzibar.
3 Damaba, M.M., s.s., Fleuriais, from Mauritius.
3 Sunda, s.s., Fentiman, from London.
3 Hoogly, M.M., s.s., Bapatel, from Shanghai.
4 Red Gauntlet, s.s., Mann, from Calcutta.
4 China, s.s., Perrins, from Suez, with mail.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29 Surat, s.s., Baker, to Bombay, with mail.
30 Ravensworth Castle, s.s., Sergent, to London.
30 Meikong, s.s., Bourdon, to China.
31 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
Sept. 1 Ethelred, s.s., Walker, to London.
2 Stamford, s.s., North, to Marseilles.
2 Khedive, s.s., Stewart, to Southampton, with mail.
2 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Suez, with mail.
3 Marion, s.s., King, to Port Said.
3 Sunda, s.s., Fentiman, to China.
3 Asteriana, ship, Campbell, to Rangoon.
4 Timah, s.s., Hogg, to Galle.
4 Hoogly, s.s., Bapatel, to Marseilles.
4 Red Gauntlet, s.s., Mann, to London.
4 China, s.s., Perrins, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aug. 19 Kwangtung, B.M., s.s., Elton, from Guardiful.
25 George Reed, s.s., Suckling, from sea.
29 Peruvian Congress, ship, Stockton, from Cardiff.
22 Castlemaine, ship, O. Williams, from Newport.
22 Timour, ship, A. Henderson, from Sunderland.
Sept. 2 John Worster, ship, Pond, from Zanzibar.
3 Danube, s.s., Picurisis, from Mauritius.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Scindia	—	Calcutta	Aug. 20
Lumley Castle	1404	Penang	Aug. 22
Oscar	1258	Madras	Aug. 24
Leith	1378	Bombay	Aug. 24
Bengal	2130	Calcutta	Aug. 27
Oxfordshire	1610	Calcutta	Aug. 27
Calcutta	880	Kurrachee	Aug. 27
Agra	1221	Calcutta	Aug. 30
Menzaleh	1682	Hongkong	Aug. 31
Walamo	1503	Bombay	Sept. 5
James C. S. evenson	1225	Calcutta	Sept. 10
Hydaspes	1983	Bombay	Sept. 21
Rinaldo	1840	Bombay	Sept. 25
Viceroy	2477	Madras	Sept. 25
Mirzapore	3763	Bombay	Oct. 3
Khedive	3742	Bombay	Oct. 17
Pekin	3777	Bombay	Nov. 7

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Albatross (s), 867 bundles hardware, Khimjee Jewa; 1,435 bundles ironhoops, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 3 cases hardware, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 28 cases iron sheets, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy.
Rigs (s), 12 casks whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Walamo (s), 125 cases brandy, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Oscar (s), 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine (s), 18 bales cotton, Mahomed Moloo & Co.
Cella (s), 21 bales cotton, Luckmedass Narran.
Hidalgo (s), 100 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market closed dull, with prices fairly maintained. The transactions of the day chiefly consist in 41 in. 9¼ and 8¼ lbs. shirtings.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 14th instant:

PIECE GOODS.

7,500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6¼ lbs.	Rs. 7 2 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	,, 5 9 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6¾ lbs.	,, 4 10 9
250	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6¾ lbs.	,, 4 11 0
500	,, Long Cloths	40 ,,	36 ,, 9 lbs.	,, 5 4 0
1,000	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 4 0

COTTON.

The Cotton market has been quiet but steady, and in prices there has been no change at all. The only small purchase come to our knowledge is in Bhownuggur at Rs. 215 per candy.

In Metals and Yarns we have heard of no important transactions at all.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th September, 3-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th September, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th September, 6-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 27 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 15th September, 3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 15th September, 8-53 A.M. Time in transit, 13 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 22	0 13
,, Galle	17 2	12 30
,, Kurrachee	2 33	0 20
,, Madras	0 47	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th September, 5-24 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th September, 6-26 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th September, 4-39 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 14th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·94, rainfall 17 cents.

CANNANORE, 14th Sept., 9 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 3 inches 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·69.

MANGALORE, 14th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 53 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th Sept., 7 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 4 inches 68 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 inch 9 cents.

VINGORLA, 15th Sept., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 41 cents.]

CANNANORE, 15th Sept., 9 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·920, rainfall 1 inch.

CARWAR, 15th Sept., 7-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·89 rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Turner, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, to join, from Aden.
Munday, Apothecary, Civil Medical charge, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Leech, Quartermaster, 56th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.
O'Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to rejoin to Asseerghur.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept 14.)

Doctor J. Cleghorn, Offg. Civil Surgeon, Etawah, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 6th July, 1872, and to be invested with the necessary powers under the Prison Act (XXVI. of 1870.)

Mr. J. F. Charde, Inspector of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Allygurh, during the absence on leave of Lt.-Col. Hallett, or till further orders.

Mr. R. Simson, Commr. of Agra, to be Commr. of the 3rd or Rohilkhund Division.

The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond to be Commr. of the 2nd or Agra Division.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C. B., Offg. Commr, Rohilkhund, to be Commr. of the 4th or Allahabad Division.

Mr. J. W. Power to be a District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. C. J. Daniell to be a Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence to be Joint Magistrate and Dy. Collr. of the 1st Grade.

Mr. R. M. Edwards, Commr. of the Jhansie Division, to officiate as Commr. of the Agra Division.

Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, Mag. and Collr., Mirzapore, to officiate as Commr. of the Jhansie Division.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Your letter has come too late, for Mr. Lewis's troupe left yesterday for Jubbulpore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MANISTY—September 15th, at Breach Candy, the wife of H. Manisty, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

HEWITT—September 14th, at "Date Grove," Mount Road, Mazagon, Georgiana Isabelle, the beloved wife of J. Hewitt, Esq., aged 26 years.

WADDINGTON—September 9th, at Nusserabad, Alice, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Waddington, 23rd Regiment N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CREAIS—September 7th, at Sutna, on the Jubbulpore Line, the wife of Mr. John Creais, of a son.

GURRIOCH—September 8th, at Anarkullee, Lahore, the wife of Mr. P. Gurrioch, of a daughter.

SMITH—At Bellary, the wife of Mr. C. Smith, Postmaster, of a son.

STEWART—September 11th, at No. 3, Ballard's Buildings, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of D. M. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

WALKER—September 11th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain A. Walker, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDER—DELANOUGEREDE—September 4th, at Gowhatty, by the Rev. Father DeBroy, R.C.C., Arthur Cotton Calder, Accountant, Assam Branch Office of the Controller of P. W. Accounts, Bengal, to Adelaide Louise, second daughter of the late Louis Matthew Delanougerede, Esq., of Gowhatty.

JAMIESON—TUDHOPE—September 10th, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, Andrew Watters Jamieson, Superintendent Government Gardens, Ootacamund, to Jessie Tudhope, of Paisley, Scotland.

MILLER—BERRYMAN—September 11th, at the Black Town Church, Madras, W. Miller, to Margaret Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Berryman, Jailor H. M. Debtors' Jail.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—September 8th, at Barrackpore, of chronic rheumatism, Isabella Virginia, wife of Theodore Boileau, and daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Michael Childers, C.B., H. M.'s 11th Hussars, aged 53.

RATTRAY—September 2nd, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Janetta Caroline Nuttall, the much loved child of Colonel and Mrs. F. Rattray, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

ALTHOUGH in the interests of the public service we opposed the promotion lately carried out in the Royal Artillery, we were by no means prepared for the astounding finale which has resulted therefrom. This annuity scheme, if we are capable of reading and understanding the Queen's English, was concocted with a view of reducing the number of officers on the old Indian establishment. Increased pensions were to be offered, so we were told, to induce these men to make themselves scarce, that being, in reality, the sole object in view. Arrangements following on such intentions involved the vacation on promotion, or retirement, of three Indian Horse Artillery Batteries, followed, of course, our readers will say, by three promotions. No such thing: only two are to be filled by Indian officers, the third is to be filled by one of the old Royals. It looks very funny, to say the least of it, to purposely make a vacancy to get rid of a certain body, and then to fill it up again without promotion. What is gained by such a proceeding as this?

But supposing that any defence can be found for the above measure, and this we very much doubt, what are we to say regarding the pay to be given to the new promotions? Majors of the Royal Artillery are to draw exactly the same pay as they did as Captains, and Second Captains are to draw the same pay precisely as Captains as they have heretofore done in the former grade. In other words, it has been found, by the powers that be, that the responsibilities of an Officer Commanding a Battery are greater than a Captain can bear, therefore that Captain must become a Field Officer, but in so doing no extra expense must be incurred by the State, the responsibility must exist in its nakedness, no assistance can be granted, though the weight of responsibility is (for the first time) admitted to be far heavier than was formerly dreamt of. A noble peer of the realm—he of pickle notoriety—must have lost much of his common sense when he committed himself in the speech he made, when this very matter of special annuities was discussed in the House. It will be remembered that he then said that he failed to see the responsibility incurred, or claims to extra advantages proved in favour of the ordnance or scientific corps. We in India can quite understand his Lordship's theory, he never was a friend to the Artillery, he always had an idea that their importance was exaggerated, that their claimed advantages were quite out of reason, and that the position they assumed was entirely beyond their deserts. His Lordship, however, when touching on responsibility, quite forgot the fact, or took care not to mention it, (either phase would suit his Lordship,) that while an officer in command of a regiment is supported by an Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster, he of the Battery has none of these—that while the Regimental Commandant can prosecute any or all of these, the R. A. man has no such alternative. The former case represents four responsible officers, while the latter can only name one: and herein is the pith of the whole question. If, as Lord Sandhurst says, the responsibility is heavier on the Regimental than the Battery commander, then indeed are we as he who builds his house on the sands; but we are convinced that such is not the case; such a statement would not be accepted by babes; it is contrary to all reason, and we are confident that we are right. Once grant that the responsibility is more than one individual can stand in this case, and all is gained. Why, because every servant in Government employ is paid according to the amount of responsibility which devolves on him. We may talk of well paid *sinecures* without number, but all these have heavy responsibilities attached, which render the salaries well-earned. Bearing this in mind we do not imagine that any sound opposition can be made to this mildly worded protest to the manner in which the Royal Artillery have been treated in this matter. We have proved that responsibilities are more grievously heaped upon the Commanding Officer than in the sister corps, and we feel we can safely leave the rest to the world to say whether the Royal Artillery have been fairly treated as regards their pay. Their promotion may have been a mistake—but the loss of pay is a far greater one.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF S. S. ISA.

LONDON, 14TH SEPT.

A grand banquet has been given by Mr. Cardwell to the officers of foreign armies who were present at the military manœuvres.

Mr. Holkers, a Conservative, has been elected M. P. for Preston.

The award of the Geneva Arbitrators is not expected to be announced till next Tuesday.

Prince Albrecht is better.

There have been several arrests in Spain of persons suspected of participating in a fresh dynastic conspiracy.

PARIS, 14TH SEPT.

The Minister of Interior has announced that the reported decrease in the revenue derived from indirect taxes has been greatly exaggerated.

ADEN, 15TH SEPT.

The s.s. Isa has been wrecked off Socotra. The crew have been saved, and are coming to Aden in H. M. S. Briton.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
Do. do. Surats	20,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	815,000	,,
Do. do. Surats	378,000	,,
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton	28,000	,,
Do. do. Surats	10,000	,,

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy and unchanged—prices barely supported.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been dull and heavy.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 2¾d.
Arrival Neera.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

WE would call special attention to two items of news contained in the letter which appears in another column, headed "Occasional Notes" and signed "M.," to the effect that Mr. A. T. Crawford has been called upon by the Secretary of State for an explanation of his having used a subordinate's name to borrow money; and that Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald was appointed assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, because Colonel Lewis Pelly urged his appointment to act for him when he went on leave.

DR. DARWIN'S new book on "Expression in Animals" is ready for publication.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA returned to his capital on the 1st instant, after a short visit to Agra.

THE eighth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court for the year 1872 commences at the new High Court premises to-morrow.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their last meeting, held on the 12th instant, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

MR. T. D. FORSYTH, C.B., joined his new appointment of Commissioner of Fyzabad on Saturday, when Mr. P. Carnegy was to return to Roy Bareilly.

AMONG the list of passengers by the Sumatra, which left Calcutta on the 10th, are noticed the names of Dr. Anderson, Mr. Hugh Sandeman, and Baron Dowleans.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla is to be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday, the 21st instant. The Exhibition will close on the 2nd October.

GENERAL BLAKE, we regret to hear, broke his collar-bone when riding in a paper chaise at Rangoon on the 29th ultimo. The General is, however, reported to be doing well.

DR. FAIRWEATHER, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is on a tour of inspection to the places attacked by cholera in the Punjab. He is about to proceed to Peshawur and Kohat.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Allahabad on Monday night, and, being met by his chaplain, went on up-country. His Lordship is bound, we believe, for the Kangra Valley.

THE Umballa paper of the 11th inst. says—"We learn that a battery has moved out of barracks, and is under canvas, in consequence of cholera having broken out among the men. One fatal case, that of a European female, has occurred."

FROM the *Civil and Military Gazette* it would appear that His Excellency the Viceroy has no intention of proceeding to Madras. He will return from Bombay to Calcutta by rail, holding, besides the Durbar at Jubbulpore, other State receptions *en route*.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta informs us that Mr. Robert Hardie, at present officiating as secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed to the office permanently in place of Mr. George Dickson, and that Mr. J. A. Crawford is to officiate as director.

AN extra supplement to the *Gazette of India* has been published in Calcutta, of which the greater part is occupied with "the International Telegraph Convention revised at Rome 1872." The signatures to the document are those of the delegates of all the European powers.

THE *Indian Mirror* understands that His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore intends opening a music school at his capital, in which both Native and English music will be taught. It is also proposed to hold a Fine Arts and Agricultural Exhibition at Jeypore next winter.

IT is said that Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, for some time an Acting Judge of the High Court, and now Judicial Commissioner in Sind, will be appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd from the Bench next year.

WE (*Pioneer*) have heard that Mr. Johnston, the Secretary of the Nizam's Department of Public Works, has been dismissed, and that Sir Salar Jung has referred the matter constituting the ground of dismissal to the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers (of which Mr. Johnston is a member) for investigation.

THE Report on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1871 is a satisfactory but dry chronicle of a year of civil courts' labour. In all 76,092 original suits were instituted (being an increase of 5,300 over the total of the preceding year), of a total value of 47½ lakhs; that of the suits of 1870 was nearly 3 lakhs in excess of this.

IT is stated that the South-Western Railway Company are now importing Belgian coal and mixing it with Welsh coal in consequence of the high price of the latter. The company's annual consumption is 100,000 tons, and a permanent rise of 5*s.* a ton in the price of coal will make a difference in the coal expenditure of £25,000 a year.

THE Government, Civil and Military, of Oudh has, (says the *Pioneer*), recovered from dengue. At least we are glad to hear that Sir George Couper and Sir Henry Tombs have; so has the Judicial Commissioner. On the other hand, the doctors themselves are beginning to succumb. Dr. Cameron, the Civil Surgeon, is down with it, so that his duties have had to be taken by Dr. Sutherland.

FOURTEEN and a half inches of rain fell at False Point on the 30th of June, and this after the country had for three days previously been suffering a daily rainfall of four inches. The result was a very high flood on the Mahanuddy, and immense damage to all the irrigational works in the district. A full report of this, the latest of Orissa's disasters, has been published as a supplement to the *Gazette*.

THE *Madras Times* thinks that a Cooly Labour Bill would be an immense boon to Southern India. "It should be binding on both employers and employed. Let it be an understood thing that a man engaging himself as a monthly or daily paid labourer binds himself for a certain remuneration to do a certain amount of different kinds of work, and that the employer is on his part bound to exact no more, and to pay for what is done, regularly and punctually. A month's notice absolutely necessary on both sides."

THE *New York Herald* came out strong with its headings after Stanley's discovery of Livingstone. Here are some of them:—"Universal Acknowledgment of the Grandeur of the *Herald* Special Search Enterprise and Success." "Local Subjects Overshadowed by its Importance, and Governments Eclipsed by the American Effort." "The Reality More Important than the Theories of Vasco de Gama, Robinson Crusoe, or Marco Polo." "Stanley's Command, His Lonely March, Perseverance, and Triumph." "The Moment of Meeting with Livingstone!—A New subject for Poet and Painter." "English Laughter at Transatlantic 'Big Things' Subsided, and the Jollity All on This Side."

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR C. COLLINGWOOD, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, has been transferred to No. 4 Battery 17th Brigade Royal Artillery.

MAJOR A. R. HOSKINS, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, has been transferred to No. 6 Battery 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

COLONEL F. W. BOND, (late Madras) is to succeed Colonel Eaton as Colonel on the Staff, Commanding the Royal Artillery in the South-Eastern District.

CAPTAIN G. F. BRYANT, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, from 9th September to 8th October 1872.

COLONEL STANNUS, C.B., has returned from leave and resumed command of the 20th Hussars. He also commands the Meerut station temporarily.—*Mofussilite*.

COLONEL W. J. F. STAFFORD, commanding the 22nd N. I., will succeed Brigadier General Sir George Bourchier in command of the Eastern Frontier District.

MAJOR SIR J. LOUIS, Bart., Cadre 3rd Bombay European Regiment, is allowed leave for one month, on medical certificate.

CAPTAINS J.K. DOONER and C. L. Smith, 2-12th and 83rd Regiments, have been granted leave, to proceed to England, from date of departure, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

COLONEL J. HILLS, V. C., lately commanding the Peshawur Mountain Battery, who has been posted to the command of Cook's Troop of Horse Artillery at Umballa, was entertained by the station of Abbottabad at a farewell dinner on the 6th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM COGHLAN, K.C.B., Major-General on the Bombay List with the rank of Colonel-Commandant, is to be taken on the establishment of Colonel-Commandant and posted to the 21st Brigade, consequent upon the death of General Griffith.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

COLONEL JOHNSON, R. A., now on duty at the Horse Guards, who was mentioned for the vacant Quarter-Master-Generalship, will, it is said, hold on for the command of a Division to which he will shortly be entitled. In this case Colonel Wright may succeed Colonel Luinsden, leaving Colonel Holmes—a deserving but ill-used officer—to fill the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General.—*Pioneer*.

WHILE M. Thiers is, at any rate, determined that the world shall be duly impressed by the renovated military might of France, it is curious to contrast to his 1,100,000 soldiers the existing forces of centralized Germany. It appears that for the present year the standing army is only 401,700 men, 17,000 officers, 94,800 horse, and 1,700 medical men. Of Prussians, there are just 192,760 out of the number, and of the 93 cavalry regiments 71 are Prussian. The total of the artillery is about 44,000 men with 15,000 horses. There were also some 11,000 engineers. But after all this, so inferior numerically to the host of France, comes the Landwehr, 900,000 strong, ready to take the field at the shortest notice.

THE work of repairing the armour-clad turret ship Glatton, and making good the injuries she received when under fire from the guns of the Hotspur, during the recent experimental trials, if carried out, will cost a much larger sum than was originally contemplated when the experiments were decided upon. Since the Glatton has been in dock at Chatham a thorough survey of her has been made, and an estimate formed of the sum to be expended in her repairs, the result showing that these will involve an expenditure of about £12,000, an amount which is by no means certain will not be exceeded. The principal repairs required to be carried out are of course to the turret, some of the large massive armour-plates of which will require to be renewed, this alone involving a very considerable outlay, when the enormous prices paid by the Admiralty for the 12-inch and 14-inch armour plates are taken into account.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, 20TH AUGUST, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

TO BE COLONELS.

Lt.-Col. Kennett Macauley, Madras Infantry, dated 11th Dec., 1871.

Lt.-Col. Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulkner, Bom. Infantry, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Lt.-Col. Charles Palley, Madras Infantry, dated 25th Dec., 1871.

Lt.-Col. Henry Richard Connell Moyle, Bombay Infantry, dated 10th Jan., 1872.

Lt.-Col. William Forbes, Bengal Infantry, dated 25th Jan., 1872.

Lt.-Col. Astell William Drayner, Madras Infantry, dated 17th Feb., 1872.

Lt.-Col. Alexander Cannan, Madras Infantry, dated 27th Feb., 1872.

Lt.-Col. James Gathorne Cookson, Madras Cavalry, dated 2nd April, 1872.

Lt.-Col. Patrick George Scot, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th April, 1872.

To be Majors.

Capt. Thomas Henry Way, Madras Staff Corps, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Capt. John Clinton Which Bruce, dated 20th Feb., 1872.

To be Captains.

Lt. William Gordon Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 31st Aug., 1866.

Lt. Lachlan Foster Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 2nd Dec., 1871.

Lt. William Barnet Craigie, Bengal Cavalry, dated 4th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Edward Hay, Bengal Cavalry, dated 4th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Arthur William Leslie Anderson, Madras Infantry, dated 4th Dec. 1871.

Lt. Samuel Hunter Cavan, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 9th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 9th Dec. 1871.

Lt. George Fraser Eric Smith Neill, Madras Staff Corps, dated 9th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Robert Fracis Taylor, Madras Infantry, dated 9th Dec. 1871.

Lt. Robert Colvin Hutchinson, Madras Infantry, dated 9th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Alfred Charles Williams, Madras Staff Corps, dated 10th Dec., 1871.

Lt. William MacDonnell Robinson, Madras Staff Corps, dated 10th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Arthur William Reddie Becher, Bengal Infantry, dated 20th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Frederick Alexander Darley, Bengal Infantry, dated 20th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, Madras Infantry, dated 20th Dec., 1871.

Lt. James Graham Robert Douglas Macneill, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd Dec., 1871.

Lt. Joseph Fagan, Bombay Cavalry, dated 27th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Henry Andrew Allan Prior, Madras Infantry, dated 29th Dec., 1871.

Lt. Evelyn Swinton Skynnere, Madras Staff Corps, dated 4th Jan., 1872.

Lt. Francis Robert Berry Byrch, Bengal Infantry, dated 4th Jan., 1872.

Lt. John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, Bengal Cavalry, dated 20th Jan., 1872.

Lt. Major Henry Court, Bengal Cavalry, dated 20th Jan., 1872.

Lt. Charles Woolley Blenkin, Madras Cavalry, dated 20th Jan., 1872.

Lt. Robert Hunter, Madras Infantry, dated 3rd March, 1872.

Lt. Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley, Madras Infantry, dated 3rd March, 1872.

Lt. John Henry Gaussen, Madras Infantry, dated 3rd March, 1872.

Lt. Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 4th April, 1872.

Capt. Jackson Muspratt Williams, Madras Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Lt. Gen. J. Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 15th Nov., 1871.

Capt. George Stanley Hooper, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Gen. P. Cameron, Madras Cav., deceased, dated 9th Dec., 1871.

Capt. Richard Campbell Stewart, Madras Cav., to be Major, in succession to Lt. Gen. W. M. Ramsay, Ben. Infty., deceased, dated 14th Dec., 1871.

Capt. Robert Cunliffe Lowe, Ben. Cav., to be Major, in succession to Major-Gen., W. F. Beatson, Ben. Infty., deceased, dated 5th Feb., 1872.

Capt. Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie to be Major, in succession to Gen. C. W. Lane, Ben. Infty., deceased, dated 19th Feb., 1873.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Augustus Kirkwood Coomber, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major James Burne, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major James Dowell Swayne, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major James Creighton Wood, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major Charles Mathew Longmore, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major Francis Atherton Dickens, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major William Robert Gordon, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Major Thomas Francis Forster, dated 13th Dec., 1871.

Major Frederick Courtlandt Anderson, dated 13th Dec., 1871.

Major Montgomery Hunter, dated 13th Dec, 1871.

Major Thomas Branfill Harrison, dated 20th Dec., 1871.

Major Walter Henry Smith, dated 20th Dec., 1871.

Major William Harington Hawes, dated 7th Jan., 1872.

Major Browne William Ryall, dated 14th Jan., 1872.

Major Edward Dandridge, dated 14th Jan., 1872.

Major William Bolton Girdlestone, dated 4th Feb., 1872.

Major William Campbell McDougall, dated 20th Feb., 1872.

Major Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, dated 20th Feb., 1872.

Major Herbert Johnston Hawes, dated 21th Feb., 1872.

Major Thomas Taylor, dated 6th March, 1872.

Major William Manning Lees, dated 14th April, 1872.

Major Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce, dated 20th April, 1872.

Major Francis Dashwood Ogilvie, dated 20th April, 1872.

Major William Thomas McGrigor, dated 28th April, 1872.

Major Richard Barter, dated 28th April, 1872.

Major Andrew Aldcorn Munro, dated 5th May, 1872.

To be Majors.

Capt. William Frederick Shaw, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Capt. Welby Wroughton Beddam, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Capt. Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, dated 12th Dec., 1871.

Capt. Francis Howell Jenkins, dated 20th

NOTES BY THE WAY.

BRINDISI, 18TH AUGUST.

TWENTY-THREE days from Bombay to Brindisi means a long voyage even in the monsoon. The delay, however, is entirely owing to the slowness of the Golconda, which ought to have reached Suez from Galle on Sunday last, but did not make her appearance till the Wednesday evening. Something was wrong with her machinery, which got a severe straining lately in the cyclone near Calcutta. The passengers from Bombay by the Ellora, who had been already kept one day in Aden after a remarkably fine passage across the Indian Ocean, were further detained three days in Egypt for the Golconda's passengers and mails; and the Malta, which has brought us to this port, has been steaming steadily 12 knots an hour against a head wind to give us the chance of getting forward this evening. The P. and O. Company behaves much more liberally now than it used to do to its passengers in these cases of detention. We were taken direct on board the Malta the morning after we got to Suez, and lodged and fed there all the time we stopped at Alexandria, so that we had nothing to complain of but the delay. It seems to me a mistake to send such a ship as the Golconda to Aden against the monsoon; and, when the China mail is so long behind time, is it wise for the Company's agent at Alexandria to detain all the Indian mails three whole days at that port? It will be all the Malta can do now to get to Venice and back again to Brindisi in time to take on next week's mail; and, as the P. and O. Company has just begun to work the new Italian contract, it ought to be careful to avoid giving cause of offence. Nearly all the passengers on board are going to Venice, and this will, I fancy, be now the favourite route home.

At Alexandria I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Southworth, a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who has spent some months lately in travelling up the Nile on Sir S. Baker's track and in visiting Abyssinia. Of Baker he had not much news to tell. No one in Egypt, indeed, seems to know exactly what Baker Pasha is doing. He has still some 1,200 soldiers with him far up the country, and is striking heavy blows at the slave trade wherever he can reach it; but he has not kept up a line of communication with Egypt, and, as the Egyptians themselves are not averse to slave-dealing, there is nothing to prevent the trade from reviving in Baker's rear.

About Abyssinian affairs Mr. Southworth had much to tell that was interesting and novel to me. The result of his visit to Massowah has been to convince him that Mr. Munzinger is working for no other end than to make himself Emperor of Abyssinia. For this purpose Mr. Munzinger asked some time ago the intervention of Egypt, on the pretext that the road from Massowah to Bogos must be guarded against robbers. The Viceroy, with the approval of the Sultan, sent secretly a force of 2,000 men, armed with Remington rifles, mitrailleurs, and cannon, which will shortly be reinforced, and which there is no native force in Abyssinia strong enough to withstand. When Mr. Southworth was at Massowah, Kassa was trying to oppose the Egyptian invasion, but without guns he could do nothing; and the Egyptians intended, after overthrowing him, to march on Magdala, the Queen of which place had been taken prisoner by Menelek, King of Shoa, because she had invited the Viceroy to protect the Mussulmans of Abyssinia against Christian aggressions. Munzinger hopes, apparently, to make use of the Egyptians to establish himself, and then declare Abyssinia independent—a difficult game to play, and one in which he himself is likely enough to be made the catspaw of his powerful allies. The heads of this strange story were telegraphed to New York and London, and Lord Granville telegraphed last week to Colonel Stanton, Consul-General in Egypt, to enquire what it meant. The Colonel replied, in stereotyped phrase, that "nothing was known officially;" but, I am inclined to believe there must be something in it. The Viceroy is extremely ambitious of extending his dominions; and the abandonment by England of all interest in Abyssinia may have emboldened him to try his chance there. But you will probably have heard something further from Aden by this time.

The Viceroy, by the way, is greatly out of temper just now, and will hardly see or speak to any one. He returned lately from Constantinople, with empty pockets as usual, after having made another vigorous effort to win the good graces of his Suzerain the Sultan; and the first news he got on landing at Alexandria was that his hated brother Mustapha, whom he drove out of Egypt and deprived of the succession to the Viceroyalty, has been appointed one of the Sultan's Ministers.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST.

THE lateness of the Indian mails week after week is becoming rather a serious matter. I see that the Orissa took 19 days to get from Bombay to Suez, so that that the next mail will not be in till Wednesday or Thursday. The P. and O. Company ought to be a little more anxious to show how quickly the mails can be carried by the existing route, at a time when a Report in favour of the Euphrates Valley Railway has just been published by the Select Committee of the House of Commons. Is it not extraordinary, by the way, that a Committee of sensible men should talk gravely of sending the Indian mails by way of Kurrachee, without seeing that such a proposal involves the construction of an entirely new system of Indian railways? All your great lines radiate from Bombay, and, if the mails went to Kurrachee, your Bombay letters and papers would have to be taken up to Lahore, then down to Allahabad, and finally back to Bombay, a circuit that could not be traversed in less than four days. As for Madras, she would not get her mail till a week after it had reached Kurrachee. The *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* both condemn the Euphrates project; and as the European system of railways will be finished as far as Constantinople this year, it seems clear that the route of the future must be the long land line through Mesopotamia and Persia advocated by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and not the pet railway of Mr. W. P. Andrew. It would be worth England's while to aid in guaranteeing the capital for a through railway, but not for an incomplete scheme which has no advantages over the Red Sea route.

Mr. Danvers' Railway Report for 1871 is out; but, as I only get to London yesterday, I have not had time to do more than glance at the abstracts of it in the *Times*.

I met accidentally, on my way home, an Indian magnate, who told me the Secretary of State had, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, called upon Mr. Arthur Crawford to explain his conduct in using a subordinate's name to borrow money. Mr. Crawford replied that he had written for papers to Bombay, and would furnish "a complete answer" to the charge at the end of this month. The answer has not been sent in yet. The India Office is extremely anxious to cancel the scandalous appointment of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald to a political post in the Persian Gulf; but it appears that Colonel Lewis Pelly had, to please Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, written in to Government a formal letter urging the appointment of the Private Secretary to act for him when he went on leave; and Sir Seymour of course contends that if his son was considered by so excellent a judge as Colonel Pelly to be fit to act as Resident, he was surely well qualified to be assistant to the Resident. Colonel Pelly has done no good to his own reputation, and has acted most unfairly towards younger men in his own service by this unworthy attempt to minister to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's immoral abuse of patronage for the benefit of members of the very numerous Fitzgerald family.

You will have seen in the papers that Colonel Butler, the American Consul at Alexandria, has been recalled. This Colonel is a nephew of the notorious General Butler, and he makes it his business to exaggerate the vices of his uncle, and to make himself as offensive and insolent as possible to every one who is not of his own way of thinking. The immediate cause of his recall was that he had a quarrel with some of the Confederate officers who have entered the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, and one of whom, General Loring, has the military command of Alexandria. The Consul, as the story was told to me, insulted these gentlemen at the entrance to the Hotel d'Europe, in Alexandria, and a "free fight," with revolvers, ensued. Nobody was hurt but a bystander, a Greek, who was shot in the leg by the Consul's Secretary; but Colonel Butler found it convenient to leave Alexandria forthwith, and his Government has now had the good sense to recall him. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST.

SALISBURY PLAINS—notwithstanding the inroads made on its original wild tracts of Downs—is still one of the finest theatres in the world for manœuvring cavalry, and it is much to be regretted that every sabre in England and such Yeomanry as could be got together have not been directed to the scene of operations. If these manœuvres are to be in a sense of the word a school of war, our mounted forces have much to learn from the lessons inculcated by the grand coup made by Sheridan in America, and two years back by the German cavalry. With our paucity of numbers to employ great masses of cavalry will be out of the question, and each army corps commander will have enough to do to find men sufficient to guard his flanks and to furnish his patrols and videttes. In the Prussian armies several squadrons are usually assigned to act as divisional cavalry. The occasion for their employment in the heat of battle occurs in a moment, and that moment must not be lost. They must be in hand so that the divisional commander, seeing his opportunity, can hurl them instanter, on the wavering or too venturesome foe. Our spare muster will barely suffice to give a squadron or so to represent the divisional cavalry regiment, for each army corps can only boast of two brigades, consisting of three regiments of lancers and sabres and a battery of horse artillery, or about one thousand men and six guns to the brigade, all told. That both divisional cavalry and cavalry working in large masses can, in spite of the marvellous development given by modern science to the rapidity and correctness of artillery and infantry fire, in strong hands turn the fortunes of a campaign has been abundantly proved by events of the few past years. When the Prussian columns were directed, in 1866, on Bohemia, the advanced guard and the 5th Army Corps, under General de Löwenfeld, winding slowly through the defile of Nachod, became seriously engaged with a superior force of Austrians who, if properly handled, might have siezed the gorge of the pass and have certainly defeated if not destroyed the hampered Prussians. Löwenfeld, seeing his great danger, without a moment's hesitation threw all the divisional cavalry he had, two squadrons of hussars, on the head of the Austrian column, and these gallant horsemen riding "into the valley of death," though cut to pieces, so staggered the Austrians and delayed their advance that time was given to occupy the mouth of the pass and to ensure the passage through the defile of the 5th Army Corps. Again a brigade of hussars and lancers under General de Bismarck marched 130 miles in four days, swept through and explored the whole country round Bautzen, right up to the Bohemian frontier, and turning by a north-westerly route in the direction of Dresden, completely re-established the security of the communications between the first army and the army of the Elbe. The author of "Tactical Deductions from the War of 1870-71" lays much stress on the necessity of cavalry being taught to work on foot and of arming it with the best possible rifle. If this be the case in European warfare, then how much more so in India? The author of this clever treatise says—"In the forays and encounters which resulted from them on the Loire our cavalry was often met by dismounted French horsemen, armed with the chassepôt, whose fire absolutely stopped the advance of our men. Lancers could not act effectually against the fellows on broken ground. Hussars and dragoons had to go back and dismount, and thus fights took place on foot for the possession of certain localities, sometimes even against French infantry, and often ended with the victory of our light horsemen." The question of armament and equipment of our cavalry has yet to be decided on. I think, however, there is but little doubt that all heavy dragoons will wear the cuirass. In the late war the immunity enjoyed by regiments cased in cuirasses was very marked, and to them many a man owed his life. The Henri-Martini carbine is spoken of for all cavalry except lancers. The northern army corps has the Wiltshire Yeomanry attached to it, and it will be curious to note how they, aided by their intimate knowledge of the country, will work as scouts in front and flank: well led, they should prove invaluable.

Our Civilian Minister at War visited the camps on Monday, and whatever stir this peculiarly non-combatant gentleman's advent made amongst certain of the staff, it was treated in the most irreverent manner by the soldiery, who recumbant on the soft green sward did not see the fun of standing to attention for any plain-clothed Mr., and a Fusilier, prone on his stomach, pipe in mouth, and heels in the air, almost froze the blood of Sir Henry Storkes by asking his comrade who the devil that ould bloke was? A certain Colonel, without the fear of Mr. Cardwell before his eyes, threw an officious young galloper, who came to announce the Pall Mall magnate's coming, into a paroxysm of blank astonishment by meeting his rapid reining up at the tent door with, "Are you the bearer of any order for me?" uttered with the utmost composure. "No," was the reply. "Then what do you bring?" "Why" repeated the aide, "I'm come to tell you that Mr. Cardwell's coming." "I have not the honour to know the gentleman," replied the cool Colonel, "but I don't know any reason why he or anybody else should'nt come when they like. I take my orders from General So-and-so, and if you bring me any communication from him I should be glad to have it attended to. Good morning." Taking advantage of the splendid autumnal weather General Brownrigg and Sir A. Horsford have been very busy with their divisions, and great attention is being paid to the skirmishing. The fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade is earning no measured praise, and to see these smart fellows work is a sight worth coming a long way. I can remember the 60th and the 4th Bombay Rifles working together under Dundas and they were almost perfect, but about the Brigade there is a smart *distingué* air which is absolute perfection. Many "liners" mistake the 1st West York Militia for regulars, so good are they. The Artillery are working very steadily, and the officers insist on a steady, well-armed fire. The cavalry are busy also at outpost duty, and the dispositions made by Colonel Tower of the 3rd Dragoon Guards can hardly be found fault with. Fault is found with most of the infantry regiments for commencing to fire at over-distant ranges: at one thousand yards much good cannot be expected from advancing skirmishers, though at that long range a few marksmen, firing from cover, might make a battery limber up. As the infantry approach their supposed enemy the system of a double line of skirmishers is adopted. Colonel Baker does not let the grass grow under the feet of his Hussars, and they seem fast enough and good enough for anything.

A further series of experiments have taken place at the Royal Arsenal practice range this week with the English Gatling Gun, the only Mitrailleuse as yet introduced into the service, the object being to ascertain the precise value of that arm as an auxiliary either to infantry or artillery or both. It is believed, from opinions already submitted on the subject, that the use of these weapons will, in the British service, be restricted to boats and fortresses, where the length and breadth of the space to be swept by their fire lies within very narrow limits, and when as heavy a fire as possible has to be concentrated on one spot—in such positions for instance as the flanks of a bastion from which a grazing fire could be brought to bear on the ditch, while the mitrailleuses themselves, being placed low down, would offer a small mark to the besiegers. It appears to be the general opinion throughout Europe that they cannot in any way rival artillery in the open, as grape and canister are far more effective against living objects, and shrapnel or common shell, besides being able to reach the enemy under cover, are much more destructive against resisting objects at long ranges. On the other hand it is thought that they cannot compete against infantry either for tactical purposes or in the number of effective shots per man, and except Russia, where fifteen batteries of Gatlings are being provided, one for each infantry division, they are not likely to be adopted by any other European power.

The *Independence Belge*, a peculiarly well-informed journal, says the Germans are erecting formidable fortifications in the conquered provinces with "feverish activity." Many officers of Count Moltke's staff, who took part in the late war, are now occupied with strategic inquiries on the spot, under, of course, the direction of the great strategist himself. The new works at Metz and Strasburg, which will be very considerable, are being rapidly proceeded with. Already a line of detached forts, planted a long way from the fortified *enciente* of Strasburg, has been begun. The Germans are also very busy with the construction of fortifications at Altkirch which they design as a counterpoise to Belfort. The advanced works will extend as far as Dannemario on one side, and Belfort on the other. In the latter locality, on the banks of the Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, will be constructed a series of batteries so as to command the passage of the river. Altkirch is about twenty kilometres from Belfort, and occupies an excellent strategic position. This does not read as if Prince Bismarck considered the projected meeting of the Emperors at Berlin as a guarantee for the permanent peace of Europe, or that the first statesman in the world felt that France will not ere long appeal to the sword to recover Alsace and Lorraine. With four such powerful and salient fortresses as Luxembourg—which Prussia will sieze at the first note of war—Metz, Strasburg, and Altkirch to bar the way, these fair provinces seem lost to the French for ever. The result of the comparative trials of the French and Swiss guns has ended in favour of the former.

I can only recall two cases in our army of officers having behaved badly before the enemy, the one in the Crimea and the other in one of our late North-West frontier fights; but I have no recollection of a public degradation of a British officer from military rank for cowardice or desertion to the enemy. Captain Cerfbeer, commandant of the Mobiles of the Meurthe, having been sentenced to death by a court martial for such misconduct, has been let off by M. Thiers with only disgrace, and in the name of the French people this dastardly coward was degraded and declared unworthy to bear arms or serve in the French army. I will shortly relate this man's military history. A large landed proprietor in Lorraine, long before war was thought of, he had, in the palmy days of the Empire, got himself appointed a Captain in Mobiles, aiming eventually at a seat in the Corps Legislatif. The war of 1870 forced this carpet knight into active service, and after Sedan he with his battalion formed part of the garrison of Phalsburg where Colonel Taillant earned such glorious laurels. Being entrusted to carry a flag of truce he took the opportunity of deserting to the enemy, asserting in vindication of his treachery that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor alone and he declined to fight for any other government than his. Under such circumstances the Prussians were very glad to receive the ignoble deserter, and after having detained him a short time as prisoner of war, allowed him to retire to his chateau in Lorraine, that province being in their possession, and spend all that dreadful winter—when the enemy's bullets, the bitter frost and snow, were slaying his countrymen in thousands—in comfort with his family. After the peace, relying on Prussian protection he repaired to Paris and promenaded the boulevards as if France had no reckoning to settle with him. He was arrested, tried, and by an unanimous verdict sentenced to death. But the President of the Republic for reasons best known to himself commuted this just and richly deserved sentence in ten years' simple banishment. This punishment simply amounts to nothing, for the culprit will lead a happy life, to him, on his fat acres in Lorraine, now German soil. But before letting him pass the frontier he had to take the leading part in a ceremony to which death must have been preferable. The court-martial has sentenced him also to military degradation. Accordingly Captain Cerfbeer, feeling very small beer I should think, having been forced for the last time to don the full uniform of the rank he had disgraced, was brought in a cab from the military prison in the *Rue Cherche Midi* to the *Cour d' Honneur* of the *Ecole Militaire*. Here detachments from all the regiments in Paris were drawn up in hollow square, into the midst of which was marched the deserter, who is described as a tall, well built man, with a Jewish aspect of countenance, and who acted his part without the least emotion. It is to be hoped that he is one of the lost tribe. An adjutant read the sentence of degradation, and then a well decorated non-commissioned officer tore off from Captain Cerfbeer's sleeves the embroidery which was the emblem of his rank, and the Colonel of the 76th, who commanded the punishment parade, addressed the ex-centurion in a loud voice, in these words—"Cerfbeer, in the name of the French people, you are declared unworthy to bear arms and serve in the French army, and we now degrade you." A roll of drums announced to the whole parade that the degradation was consummated. The Lorraine landed proprietor is now on his way to his chateau to receive the homage of his tenantry. The pardon of this miserable criminal, who should have died on the plain of Satary as a coward and a traitor, suggest that M. Thiers is weary of executions.

Our Government has taken very strong views of the appropriation by the Turks of the Henri-Martini Rifle and Sir Henry Elliot has been instructed to make energetic remonstrances on the subject of the manufacture of this weapon without the sanction of the proprietors of the patent. The Sultan is also in difficulties with the Providence Tool Company, with whom the Ottoman Minister at Washington, Blacque Bey, had concluded a contract for the manufacture of these arms.

The whole of the 2nd brigade Royal Artillery returns home during the ensuing year from Ceylon and Mauritius. Not one of the officers promoted in the *Gazette* of the 13th instant appears to have any war service. This is indeed, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a sign of the times. Brigadier-General Adye has started on his mission to the Crimea for the purpose of examining the graves, and making a report thereon to the War Department. At the same time he will have a look at Russian doings in the Black Sea. The extraordinary action for breach of promise at Liverpool brought by a pretty little milliner named Atkinson v. Lieutenant Orred, 7th Royal Fusiliers, has collapsed. The defendant denied that he had ever made a promise of marriage. He met the young lady in the street, went to her house, and visited her many times subsequently, but no word respecting marriage, or anything so correct, ever crossed his lips at any time. The jury were discharged without agreeing to a verdict. Colonel Kennedy, of the 60th Rifles, who will be remembered in reference to a court-martial in that regiment, has retired on full-pay with the honorary rank of Major-General. Captain Sholto Douglas, R. N., has been removed from the trooper Malabar to the command of the Augora. Major Trevenen J. Holland, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, has retired from the service. Captain W. H. King Harman, R. A., whose father has lately come in for immense estates in Ireland, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution, in place of the late Major Haig, and the choice has been approved of by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Captain King Harman has passed through the advanced class examination. Sergeant-Major McCaffery, Royal Artillery, who has been drill instructor to the Royal Military Academy, is dead, and the gentlemen cadets, to show honour to the memory of this excellent non-commissioned officer, have asked and received permission to form the firing party and escort at his funeral, which takes place today. Field officers of the Artillery holding staff appointments are to be seconded.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

A DARK and gloomy morning, with rain at intervals, broke over Poona yesterday, and the dense masses of clouds which had accumulated over Singhur rendered it a matter of considerable doubt whether the struggle for the Arab Derby would take place on that day. There was a moderately heavy downpour about 11 o'clock, which caused men of a desponding frame of mind to look upwards with dismay, but as the day advanced, the clouds passed away, and the glorious sun—rather too glorious sometimes, by the way,—came forth in his grandeur to cheer the hearts of all.

From an early hour in the afternoon the camp and city poured forth their crowds, and it was manifest, that although the prospects of the meeting are not very brilliant, that the horses in training are less numerous than in former years, and the spirit of enterprize somewhat abated, the spectators would be in great force. But the many who plodded their way to the course were doomed to disappointment—the races were postponed to this day (12th), and, as I now write, the thunder is reverberating among the surrounding hills, and the prospects of the afternoon are delightfully vague and eminently unsatisfactory. It is now one o'clock, and rain is falling, but there is yet a chance, and I shall take up the thread of my narrative from this point, should the weather prove propitious.

Three o'clock.—The weather has *not* proved propitious, and another postponement is the result.

POONA RACES, 1872.

1ST DAY 14TH SEPTEMBER.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY'S.

Chieftain ..... 1st.
Meerakhore ..... 2nd.
Mabrook ..... 3rd.

Time, 2-32.

GOVERNOR'S PURSE.

Silvertail ..... 1st.
Maharaj ..... 2nd.
Merry Legs ..... 3rd.

Time, 1-50.

ARAB DERBY.

Khagan ..... 1st.
Volcano ..... 2nd.
Tokay ..... 3rd.

Time, 3 minutes. Won by a neck.

DECCAN DERBY.

Zeiba ..... 1st.
Victor ..... 2nd.
Middy ..... 3rd.

Time, 2-54. Won in a canter.

GARRISON STAKES.

Trumpeter ..... 1st.
Cyrus ..... 2nd.
Elphinstone ..... 3rd.
Arab Chief ..... 4th.

Time, 1-30. Won by several lengths.

OPENING OF THE HYDRAULIC LIFT GRAVING DOCK.

TO-DAY a select company of gentlemen will witness at Hog Island the opening of the largest Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock in the world. Steamers for the conveyance of guests to the island will leave the Apollo and Mazagon bunders in the morning at 7-15 A.M. and 7 30 A.M., respectively. The testing experiments which have already been made prove that the dock is in perfect working order, and the guests who go to-day to Hog Island will witness what must be a most interesting and wonderful sight, the lifting out of the water of the iron-clad monitor Magdala.

The committee appointed by Government to take over the Dock from the contractors visited Hog Island on Friday forenoon; and the entire machinery was tested in their presence. The result, we are glad to say, was that the committee were fully satisfied that everything was in the most perfect working order. The committee arrived at Hog Island about one o'clock, and the first thing done was the lifting of the pontoon out of the water empty. The girders were then lowered, and the valves of the pontoon opened, so that the water was admitted and the pontoon filled to the height of the centre girder, which is 6 feet 6 inches. The length of the pontoon is is 390 feet, and the breadth 85 feet, so that the quantity of water taken into it weighed 5,274 tons; and the valves being closed and the pontoon raised bodily out of the water, the whole weight lifted by the hydraulic machinery was 8,860 tons!—a quantity which it is difficult for any mind to appreciate. Notwithstanding this immense strain, so perfect is the machinery that not a single joint or anything else was found to give. The pontoon was then lowered and floated with 5,274 tons of water; and afterwards further lowered and allowed to float without being supported by the girders, when it showed a freeboard of 26 inches forward and 21 inches in the middle of the pontoon, or a mean freeboard of 23½ inches. As the pontoon was lifted out of the water for the first time, the workmen, about 2,000, gave a lusty cheer at seeing the success of the huge work on which for some years they have been engaged. We shall publish a description of to-day's interesting proceedings.

BOMBAY.

LOCUSTS AT DHOLLERA.—We see that locusts have made their appearance at Dhollera.

A SIGNAL was hoisted on Saturday last on the Castle flag-staff to indicate bad weather.

FOOT-BALL.—This afternoon a game of foot-ball will be played at the Poona Gymkhana.

THE whole of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Special Jury will be required to attend at the Court-House this morning.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee last week disposed of nearly twenty Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 96.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL AND DIVORCE ACT.—The *Bombay Summachar* strongly urges the necessity of amending the Parsee Matrimonial and Divorce Act.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, one Framjee Jamasjee was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, for assaulting Sorabjee Ruttonjee.

FLOGGED.—A Hindoo named Dew Luxmon was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive eight stripes, for stealing a bottle of sodawater, belonging to one C. V. Lobo.

THE HINDOO DNYAN VARDHAK LIBRARY.—We are requested to state that the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy has presented several standard Gujerathee works to the Hindoo Dnyan Vardhak Library.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, a Goanese named Yengame DeSouza was convicted of stealing two yards of canvas, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Parsee named Ookerjee Hormusjee was on Saturday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 21, from one Eduljee Curseljee, and was on conviction sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Musjid Bunder on view of the body of a man named Laljee Narotum, a labourer. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man's death was caused by injury to the spine, the result of a bag of rice having accidentally fallen on him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, a fatal accident occurred at Grant Road. A heap of logs of wood suddenly tumbled down upon two men who were standing near, killing one upon the spot and seriously injuring another, who was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

A NATIVE vessel named Gunja Runsord Pursad, of 103 tons, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Calcutta with a cargo of 15 packages hingda, 6 packages liquorice, and 20 packages senna leaves, for Calcutta. This is the first time a native vessel has left Bombay for Calcutta, whence she will take rice and sail to Jungbar.

THE APPEAL IN THE LIBEL CASE OF THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—We understand that the appeal in the libel case of the *Gujerat Friend* comes on for hearing in the course of next week in the Appellate side of the High Court. Mr. Anstey has been retained on behalf of the appellant, the editor and proprietor of the newspaper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Gunnoo Suntoojee, who accidentally fell into the hold of the steam-ship European, and was seriously hurt. The jury found that the man's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the ship.

PIGEON MATCH.—A pigeon match will take place at the Poona Gymkhana to-day at half-past three in the afternoon. This match is to take place between Bombay *vs.* Poona, and the parties representing the Poona side are Captain DuVernet, E. A. Francis, Esq., Lieutenant Burton 68th Regiment, Lieutenant Woodland, 68th Regiment, Captain Stevenson, 49th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—We understand that Mr. Jacob Mahomed, for some years in the service of the Bhopal Government, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Police as Inspector of Public Conveyances in the town of Bombay. There is certainly ample room for the exercise of any talents Mr. Jacob may be in possession of in the way of punishing drivers for goading on unserviceable horses, and for driving filthy buggies.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Thursday at the Musjid Bander Road concerning the death of Mithi, woman, aged about nineteen years. On Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, deceased's husband went into a room, and saw the woman hanging by the neck from a rafter in the ceiling by a piece of tape which was used for stretching across bedsteads. The husband at once cut the rope. It appeared that the woman was subject to fits of temporary insanity. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by hanging herself.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Saturday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged about three years, named Muddar Wassid, who had been bitten by a dog at Memonwada about a month ago. The unfortunate lad went to his father and complained that a dog had bitten him. He showed a place on the left knee and there were marks on it such as might be caused by a dog's teeth. The wound healed and the boy appeared to be quite well, but four days ago convulsions set in, and the deceased could not bear the sight of water, and cried out if he saw it. The father took the child on Saturday morning to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury found that death was caused by hydrophobia.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—There was a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University yesterday (Friday) at the Town Hall, when certain alterations were made in the "Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship," subscribed by the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.—*Argus.*

THE SUNGUM BRIDGE.—We understand that the tender of Mr. White, the Civil Engineer, for the construction of the Sungum Bridge, has been accepted, and it is said that the work will commence from the beginning of November next.—*Poona Observer.*

WE understand that some dispute has arisen between the Political Agent of Kolapore and the Sangleekhur, and consequently the Sangleekur has engaged the services of Mr. Narrain Balcristna, the vakeel of the Judge's Court.—*Ibid.*

SUSPENDED FROM OFFICE.—Gungadhur Punt Gunpoolay Sheristedar, the Superintendent of the Police of Poona, has been suspended from office. This is we believe by order of the Committee which were sitting to enquire into certain accounts of the Police Department. —*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

397-71—A. Framjee—Thakur Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Ismail—Manisty and Fletcher.

887-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.

710-71—C. Tyabjee—Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee v. Moorlidhur Oodhwjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

712-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hassumbhai Moosa and another v. Trimbuck Ramchunder and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

715 71—Jefferson and Payne—Nasindass Hurjeevundass and others v. Bymohundass Girdhurdass—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

660-70—C. Tyabjee—Mathooradass Soorjee v. The Agra Bank, Limited,—Manisty and Fletcher.

1137-68—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Rahimoobhoy Habibbhoy and another v. Khoja Balloo Khan Mahomed and another—Manisty.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

96-71—Charles James Robinson and others v Sojpall Damjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

670-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thucker Girdhur Jadowji v. Bai Rattanbai, widow—Rimington Hore, and Langley.

672-71—J. Gopall—Mulkoo Verroppa v. Muccoondrao Cassinath. Thacker and Chalk.

681-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Cooverji Prsgji v. Gopeekabai, widow—No appearance.

625-71—Leathes and Crawford—Cassinath Dadaji v. Hurrichund Ramkrishna—No appearance.

713-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Jairam Goculdass and another v. Chuttoorbhooj Ludha and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Payne.

695-71—J. Gopal—Mooleboud Oolumchund v. Magonbhai Huckmichund—No appearance.

314-70—P. Dinshaw—Cullianjee Madhowjee and another v. Vithuldass Nundkishordass and another—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

552-71—Tyabjee—Morarjee Poonja v. Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Dadabhoy Rustomjee v. Jewa Ramjee—No appearance.

698-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jugjivan Cullianjee and others v. Rugnathjee Tarachund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Sakervahoo, widow, v. Canjee Luxmidass and another—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.

610-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Tricoumjee Veljee v. Ruttonsey Damjee and others—Shamrao and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

217-71—Tyabjee—Shivjavodin Tyabjee and another v. The Agra Bank, Limited,—Manisty and Fletcher.

490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Succaram Vithoba v. Ramchunder alias Ramjee Lalla and another—In person.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TIRRELL, 1,014 tons, Captain P. Morgan, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE SHIP LADY OCTAVIA, 1,172 tons, Captain D. Welsh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 18th July, with a cargo of 177 horses.

THE SHIP HAMOODY, 711 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 16,117 cantars salt and 2 packages specie, cargo from Juddah to be carried in to the same bottom.

THE MUNSOORY, which left Bombay on 8th August last, and has since arrived at Rangoon, reports that on the passage, when off Calicut, she picked up a piece of teak timber, which has been identified as forming part of the cargo of the barque Annie Henderson, which left Maulmain in May last bound to Kurrachee, and has not since been heard of.

THE SHIP CLYDE, from the Madras coast to London, put into the Mauritius on 3rd August last leaky. The Mirella from Akyab, Impulse from Maulmain, Lutterworth from Bassein, have also put into the Mauritius in distress.

PRINCE PATRICK, from Bombay, at Liverpool, reports having, on the 5th of May, in lat. 18, long. 68, experienced a hard gale, with squalls and a heavy sea, during which the ship laboured heavily, heaving her starboard deck under and fore yard-arm into the sea, which at times washed the after hatch-house of harness cask, and everything moveable about the decks. The ship received no damage, with the exception of a few sails being split and torn.—*Shipping Gazette.*

REGARDING the burning of the steamer J.C. Stevenson, from Calcutta to London, we learn that the fire was confined to the after-hold, but the cargo was much damaged by the water poured through holes made in the ship's decks; and the ship had to be run ashore before the fire could be entirely extinguished. She remained ashore five days and was floated again on the 1st inst., without discharging any cargo, and upon the recommendation of Lloyd's Surveyors she would proceed to London, leaving Lisbon about 7th inst.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, 1,646 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived on Saturday last from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—1 box bar-gold, 5 boxes specie, 1 box specie and pearls, 1 box jewellery, 2 boxes valuables, 8 packages company's stores, 4 cases boots, 191 bales twist, 3 cases hardware, 4 cases hats, 960 packages cotton, 24 cases woollens, 3 cases silk, 1 case toys, 3 cases umbrellas, 1 case earthenware, 12 cases tobacco, 1 case leather, 7 packages provisions, 1 case brass rods, 1 case books, 25 cases wine, 1 case shoe machine, 17 packages ivory, 1 box clothing, and many other packages of merchandise. The following is the transhipment cargo for different ports:—For Kurrachee—5 cases muslins, 43 bales and 4 parcels cotton. For Bagdad—9 bales cotton, 2 bales shawls, &c., 3 bales prints, 1 case scales beams. For Bussorah—1 bale shawls, and 4 bales cotton.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
10 46 m	7 2	Monday..... 16		4 21 m	6 10
11 0 a	7 5			5 0 a	5 9
11 23 m	7 6	Tuesday..... 17		5 6 m	7 0
11 44 a	7 7			5 38 a	7 0
11 57 m	7 8	Wednesday ... 18		5 46 m	6 10
.....	.....			6 14 a	7 9
0 24 m	6 10	Thursday 19		6 38 m	6 6
0 35 a	7 5			6 48 a	7 10
1 1 m	6 9	Friday 20		7 5 m	5 7
1 7 a	6 8			7 23 a	7 7
1 46 m	6 3	Saturday..... 21		7 43 m	4 7
1 36 a	5 4			7 59 a	6 19
2 30 m	5 4	Sunday 22		8 23 m	3 2
2 8 a	4 3			8 36 a	5 11

Moon—Full, 17th, 9h. 55m. A.M.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In. Cts.		In. Cts.		In. Cts.	
Sunday, 8th Sept.	0 0	...	0 0	...	0 0	
Monday, 9th Sept.	0 0	...	0 0	...	0 0	
Tuesday, 10th Sept.	0 0	...	0 0	...	0 0	
Wednesday, 11th Sept.	3 95	...	1 85	...	0 12	
Thursday, 12th Sept.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. GLEDSTANES & Co.

(*Times*, Aug. 23)

Thursday Evening.

In the midst of the quietude and apparent prosperity of nearly all departments of business, a mercantile failure has been announced to-day larger than any that has occurred during the past 15 years, the firm being that of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., East India merchants, of Austinfriars, with liabilities secured and unsecured believed to be little short of two millions sterling. For 50 years the house has been one of established respectability, and although of late there has been some diminution of confidence in its resources, it has always occupied a leading position. Its partners are individually held in high estimation, and it is confidently anticipated that, whatever may be the result of the liquidation, the sympathy which has been expressed for them to-day will be found to have been misplaced. The transactions of the firm in produce were very large, and during the past few months the fall in cotton, indigo, jute, tea, &c., has been most serious, combined with an ever increasing competition through the altered channels of intercourse with the East. As to the prospects of liquidation, it would at present be vain to speculate, since much must depend upon the question whether other establishments will be brought down, and on the extent to which realizations may be forced upon markets already extremely weak. A large proportion of bill holders are covered, and therefore when the liabilities are stated nominally to approach two millions it must be understood that nothing like that amount will ultimately rank upon the estate. The corresponding house in India is that of Messrs. Shand, Fairlie, and Co., of Calcutta; and as the event must be already known there by telegram, information may be immediately expected as to the manner in which the news has been met. Annexed is the circular issued:—

"26, Austinfriars, London, E.C., Aug. 22.

"We deeply regret to inform you that we have found it necessary to suspend our payments.

"We have placed our books in the hands of Messrs. Harding and Co., of the Old Jewry, accountants, and will submit a statement of our affairs to you at the earliest possible date.

"We are, your obedient servants,

"GLEDSTANES AND CO."

(*Daily News*, Aug. 23.

The announcement of the stoppage of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., in the India and China trade, of Austinfriars, was made to-day, and was received with much regret in City circles, the high position and integrity of the firm having commanded general respect. The house was established upwards of 60 years ago, and about five years back possessed a capital of 600,000*l*. Continuous losses, however, have since been made, both on the transmisson of Manchester goods to India and China, and the exportation of Eastern produce to this country. With the existing facilities of communication by telegraph and the Suez Canal, the profits of the trade have greatly diminished, and at present there appears to be little or no prospect of any recovery. Additional suspensions in the same department of business are anticipated, chiefly in the East, the establishments on this side being, it is stated, mostly covered. According to a rough estimate, the liabilities amount to 1,500,000*l*., but a large portion are expected to run off. Much uncertainty prevails as to the probable result of the liquidation. The failure will doubtless be followed by great depression in most of the Eastern markets, and the deficiency shown in the balance-sheet will be proportionately increased. It may be remarked generally that the winding-up during the last few years of estates connected with India and China has in almost every instance shown very unfavourable results.

POSITION OF THE COTTON-MARKET.

(*From the Liverpool Albion.*)

There has been much ado made about the amount of money said to have been lost by Liverpool owing to the depreciation in the value of the present large stock of cotton; but we are quite convinced that the figures put forth as representing the aggregate loss grossly exaggerate the facts of the case. It is roundly asserted that the late fall in prices has made holders three to four millions sterling poorer than they were three months ago; but we doubt whether the actual loss has exceeded half this figure. The whole stock was not bought at the top of the market, and probably a million and a half will cover the entire loss. Of this sum a great proportion, probably three-fourths, will fall out of Liverpool. But even if Liverpool's share amounts to a million, that sum falls very far short of the enormous profits made last year, and there is, therefore, no ground for supposing that our merchants and brokers cannot bear the loss without serious inconvenience. Of course we shall have isolated disasters caused by injudicious speculation, but such cases are unfortunately of every-day occurrence. Touching the question of the prospects of the cotton-market, there is really nothing to fear now that prices have come down to a safe level. It is true that the stock is large, but it is really much smaller than the quantity on hand at this time last year. The only difference is that the whole of the year's stock is visible, whereas a good portion of last year's was invisible. In November last we showed that the surplus stock in the hands of consumers was over 200,000 bales; and as the deliveries between August and November were little, if any, more than the actual rate of consumption, the surplus held by spinners in August was fully as large as it was in November. Mr. Ott Trumpler's estimate was 275,000 bales, and from what has since transpired we believe that his figure was nearer the truth than our own. It is only on this supposition that we can reconcile the subsequent small deliveries to the trade with the fact that there has been no short time in the manufacturing districts. Our *maximum* estimate of the surplus was 210,000 bales, of which 130,000 bales would be American, about 70,000 long staples, and 10,000 East Indian. If we add these figures to the published stock of 12 months ago, the supply for Liverpool will compare as follows with that now visible:—

	1872.	1871.
American: Stock in Liverpool	251,000 ...	310,000
Surplus held by spinners	—	130,000
Afloat for Liverpool...	18,000 ...	57,000
Total	269,000 ...	497,000
Long staples: Stock, Liverpool	283,000 ...	189,000
Surplus held by spinners	—	70,000
Brazil: Afloat...	25,000 ...	25,000
Total	308,000 ...	284,000
East Indian: Stock, Liverpool	384,000 ...	97,000
Surplus held by spinners	—	10,000
Afloat for Liverpool	164,000 ...	434,000
Total	548,000 ...	541,000
Total of all kinds	1,125,000 ...	1,320,000

Instead of an alarming surplus, therefore, we have an actual deficiency of 197,000 bales. The deficiency in really useful cotton is still greater, as the figures for this year include 75,000 bales Bengal against only 20,000 last year. We do not infer from these figures that an advance on current prices would be justifiable, but we certainly think that they militate against the opinion that present rates are unwarrantably high, especially as they are lower for East Indian, and only ½*d*. higher in American, than those of this time last year, when every one was expecting a crop of three million and a half bales. Bearing in mind the fact that spinners are bare of stock, their takings from this port during the ensuing 11 weeks are not likely to fall short of 60,000 bales per week. With adverse crop accounts they would take over 70,000 bales per week. Exporters will require fully 10,000 bales per week. The total deliveries, therefore, are not likely to be less than an average of 70,000 bales per week. To meet this demand we have 918,000 bales in stock, and we shall probably get 150,000 bales from America, 175,000 from Brazil, Egypt, &c., and 185,000 bales from India, or a total import of 510,000 bales. The deliveries for home consumption and export we estimate at 29,000 bales American, 20,000, East Indian, and 21,000 long staples. The total supply would be 1,428,000 bales. The deliveries for 11 weeks, at 70,000 bales per week, would reach 770,000 bales, and there would remain 658,000 bales in stock at the end of October against 727,000 bales last year, including the surplus of 210,000 in the hands of spinners. The comparison in detail is as follows, in 1,000's of bales:—

1871.	American.	Long Staples.	East Indian.	Total
Stock, August 15	310 ...	189 ...	97 ...	596
Surplus held by spinners	130 ...	70 ...	10 ...	210
Import to October 31 ...	166 ...	169 ...	362 ...	697
Total Supply	606 ...	428 ...	469 ...	1,503
Stock, October 31 ...	117 ...	119 ...	281 ...	517
Surplus held by spinners	130 ...	70 ...	10 ...	210
Total Stock	247 ...	189 ...	291 ...	727
Total Deliveries	359 ...	239 ...	178 ...	776
1872.				
Stock, August 15	251 ...	283 ...	384 ...	918
Estimated Import to Oct. 31	150 ...	175 ...	185 ...	510
Total Supply	401 ...	458 ...	569 ...	1,428
Estimated Stock, to Oct. 31	82 ...	227 ...	349 ...	658
Total deliveries	319 ...	231 ...	220 ...	770

The estimated delivery is based upon the present rate of consumption of each description. Spinners may take more long staples and less American than we have put down, but the result, as respects the totals, will not be materially affected. We have assumed that the surplus held by spinners last year was about the same at the end of October as at the end of August; most likely, however, they held more cotton at the former than at the latter date.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The *New York Shipping and Commercial List* of August 10 says on this subject that "the annual report on shipping, just laid before Parliament by the British Board of Trade, contains much information of interest to shipowners and merchants. It appears that the entries and clearances of vessels with cargo at all the ports of the United Kingdom increased from 7,043,220 tons in 1839, to 31,624,680 in 1870, yet, in view of this immense increase of maritime commerce, it is a remarkable fact that the ratio of British to foreign tonnage was exactly the same in each year,—viz., 70·3 per cent. British, and 29·7 foreign. The shipping under the American flag, thus employed was 578,244 in 1839, and 1,134,215 in 1870. But in order to show the fatal effect of our Civil War on American shipping in British trade, it is necessary to contrast the statistics of 1860 and 1870. During that decade, American tonnage in the direct trade between the United States and the United Kingdom fell from 2,245,234 tons in 1860 to 826,692 tons in 1870. It is interesting to contrast the progress of the merchant marine of the United States and the British Empire during the last half century. Here are the figures:—1821, American tonnage, 1,298,958; British tonnage, 2,560,203; 1841, American tonnage, 2,130,744; British tonnage, 3,512,480; 1861, American tonnage, 5,539,813; British tonnage, 5,895,309; 1871, American tonnage, 3,946,150; British tonnage, 7,142,891. It will be seen that we had nearly overtaken the British mercantile marine in 1861, and but for the Civil War might before this have taken the lead. There is, however, some illusion in these returns, since the figures having reference to American shipping include lake and river steamers, which have nothing to do with foreign commerce. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that a large number of vessels, really American owned, were during the war transferred to a nominal foreign ownership, in order to secure immunity at sea under the protection of a foreign flag, and under that arrangement they have been obliged to run ever since. These vessels, we take it for granted, are all set down to foreign account, whereas, in point of fact, they really belong to our side. In Congress every attempt to allow the owners of these American craft to take out registers at home for them again has met with defeat, chiefly through the influence of the shipbuilding districts. This refusal of Congress has simply exaggerated, unnecessarily, the real loss of American tonnage. If these vessels were all allowed to come back under the flag, the account current would stand very differently from what it does. The vessels thus transferred amounted in the aggregate to 801,301 tons. If we add to these 104,605 tons of shipping captured and destroyed by the Alabama and the other cruisers, and 215,978 tons purchased by our Navy Department, we have a grand total of 1,121,884 tons of American shipping lost to commerce through the influences of war. Besides this large reduction, the Government chartered during the war the vast amount of 1,879,495 tons of merchant shipping. It may be said that the vessels thus chartered were only temporarily withdrawn, but then they were so altered as to be mostly unfit for commercial use in the foreign trade at the close of the war. Moreover, by the decline of shipbuilding at home, the regular supplies of new vessels, to make up for losses at sea and to answer the demands of trade, have not been kept up, while the supply of foreign vessels competing for the trade has been enormous beyond all precedent. The close of the war found our shipbuilding industry practically dead. Capital has been withdrawn and placed in railroads, manufacturing and other branches of business, and the mechanics had gone largely into other pursuits. And now it is hard work for us to reconstruct our merchant marine. In this regard, however, we have seen the darkest days; the current which has been setting so strongly against us is at length beginning to turn, and with reasonable encouragement on the part of the Government, the day is not remote when our tonnage statistics will show to much better advantage. Let us hope that our national law makers will in future rise above all partisan considerations, and reject such fallacious and unfriendly influences as have hitherto surrounded them only to mislead, and, instead of giving any favour to complex and vicious schemes, follow the precedents which England has so long, so undeviatingly, and so successfully established by transparent and direct legislation. Then will American enterprise prove again equal to British or other foreign competition, as it invariably has done whenever it has been placed in an equally relative condition."

FRANCE AND THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS.

(*Times*, August 23.)

The Paris *Temps* publishes the following article in reply to a recent article in *The Times*:—

"In spite of the discordant accounts given by the papers, light is gradually breaking in upon the coming interview at Berlin, and we can already safely set aside as equally erroneous the opinion of those who wish to reduce this interview to a mere act of courtesy, and that of those who affect to see in it a plot against France.

"*The Times*, true to its *rôle* of officious advocate of the Prussian policy, has thought it necessary to combat the views recently expressed by us on the subject of the meeting of the three Emperors. This meeting, according to the English journal, cannot have any definite object, because there is not now in Europe any question pressing for immediate solution. Why should M. de Bismarck trouble himself about the means of securing the peace of Europe, when France, which alone could think of disturbing it, cannot for a long time be in a position to satisfy her longings for vengeance? Why should the Imperial Chancellor feel the need of closing our way to alliances, when Napoleon III. himself, in the day of his greatest power, could not find a single ally? And why should the Cabinet of Berlin endeavour to turn away Russia from an ultimate agreement with us when it is evident that Russia has everything to expect from time, and very little from France, for the realization of the designs which are ascribed to her.

"Such is the argument of *The Times*. It has one defect. Under the pretext that the meeting at Berlin has not been convoked in order to attain a common or definite object, the English journal shuts its eyes to the natural effects of such a meeting; to the subjects of conversation which will force themselves upon the three Emperors, and finally to the advantages which a skilful policy must have expected to draw from it. Through wishing to make M. de Bismarck innocent, *The Times* has succeeded in making him simple.

"In order to explain the fact, it is enough to call to mind what was the starting point of the meeting at Berlin. Hardly had a Treaty been signed with France, when M. de Bismarck, with much more foresight than *The Times* would have us believe, hastened to form a sort of League of Peace, intended to keep us in the state of isolation into which the war had cast us, and especially, it must not be forgotten, to prevent an alliance between us and Russia, which the future France recovers, the Chancellor of the German Empire, becomes more tender towards Russia and more eager for Russian alliance. Thus the least news that might lead people to believe that there was a coolness in the relations between the Courts of Prussia and Russia is always denied at Berlin with much vivacity. Thus, when the announcement of the meeting between Francis Joseph and the Emperor William gave rise to the idea of an Austro-German alliance against Russia, these views of a portion of the Austrian Press created a very disagreeable impression at Berlin. There was a long discussion at Vienna on the identity of the interests of Austria and Germany with respect to the Russian Colossus, on the necessity of a common action in the East, on the dangers of Panslavism, &c. All this was by no means to the taste of M. de Bismarck. It appeared to him illtimed, perplexing, and compromising with regard to Russia, and the semi-official Prussian journals hasten to throw cold water on these fine combinations. They began to repeat that Prussia had no direct interest in the East, that she was certainly delighted at the *rapprochement* with Austria, but that she had no need of sacrificing the Russian alliance on that account; that the Russian alliance was more ancient, and had rendered great services to Germany; that it was more necessary than ever; that with France preparing for her revenge and the Ultramontanes plotting the ruin of the Empire M. de Bismarck would not allow himself to be separated from Russia for any thing in the world.'

"Thus there was a desire on the part of M. de Bismarck to deprive the visit of Francis Joseph of any anti-Russian meaning, and, consequently, he received with sincere satisfaction the news that Alexander would take part in the meeting. As for the Czar's reasons for inviting himself to the meeting at Berlin, it is easy to understand them. It was no small matter to deprive the meeting of the character of an anti-Russian demonstration which people wished to ascribe to it; but, moreover, Russia is still more interested than Germany in the continuance and confirmation of a state of general peace, because it is peace alone that can restore equality of strength between Germany and her present and future rivals.

"So we have arrived again at the same conclusion as before, which *The Times* in vain seeks to upset. There will not be at Berlin a conspiracy property so-called against France in order to keep us in a state of forced peace, but the consequence of the meeting will nevertheless be peaceful as the Slavonic and the German world are for the present agreed, and as apprehensions of war can at present arise only from a disturbance of their friendly reations. *The Times* deceives itself voluntarily when it affects to show France seeking in Russia an ally for schemes of revenge; *The Times* knows as well as we do that henceforth our part is not to seek alliances, but to wait for them, and, with that view, to render our power as real and our aid as desirable as possible."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF AUGUST 24.

A TRIFLE FROM THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Q. What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars?

A. The one are suns; the other darters.

HEIGHT OF LUXURY.

"Lor! Mary Anne! Do your Missis let you 'ave a 'dolly varding?'"

STABLE TALK AND TABLE TALK.

A certain species of after-dinner conversation is commonly described as "talking horse." It might generally, perhaps, better be called talking donkey.

THE IDEAL OF EARTHLY FELICITY.

Ethel (who disapproves of a minimum of jam to a maximum of bread.)—"I dare say the Queen and her courtiers eat a *whole pot of jam every day*, Harry!"

SOME PEOPLE NEVER CAN MAKE UP THEIR MINDS—ESPECIALLY ABOUT DOING A THING THEY DON'T LIKE.

Practical Wife.—"*Well*, John! Here we are at last, you see! Children, luggage, and all!—Now which *is* it to be? The Rhine, Dieppe, or Ramsgate?"

PLURAL ON PLURAL.

Half Hebrew, half English
Old Benjamin Moses.
Cries "Clothes" all the week,
But on Saturday "closes."

MAKING THINGS PLEASANT.

Irishman (to English Sportsman).—"Is it throuts? Be jabers, the wrather's stiff wid 'em!!!"

["Regardless of strict truth, in his love of hyperbole and generous desire to please," as our friend recorded in his Diary after a blank day.

SHAKSPEARE IN SEASON.

"O, my sweet beef," says *Prince Harry to Falstaff*, "I must still be good angel to thee!" Had *Henry IV.* been composed in these fine times for butchers, Shakspeare would have written the above passage with a difference. It would have been, "O, my dear beef!" of course.

"AH! WOULD YOU!"

Eldest Son.—"O 'pa', 'ma' says shall she buy you some nice worsted socks in the village, they'd do capitally for your gout in the winter——"

[Aggravating; wasn't it?—He was just off for a botanising stroll with that old gentleman and his charming daughters whose acquaintance he'd made the day before!

BLACK DIAMONDS.

The chemical difference between the diamond and coal is so little, that coal may be regarded as a form of carbon approximating to the diamond. The difference in value between the two substances, until lately, was considerable; but now the price of coal is rising at such a rate, that, in the quality of precious stone also, coals are rapidly getting approximated to diamonds.

THE IDEA OF AN OGRE.

Whilst our legislators were making laws against horrid noises, they might have rendered any person indictable for keeping a nursery of squalling children. Infants should be kept in a detached dwelling, at a sufficient distance from the abodes of adult humanity. Or else the walls of a nursery should be padded, and its inmates effectually dosed with Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, Daffy's Elixir, or Dalby's Carminative; neglect of these sanitary precautions to incur a heavy fine. This would be another step in paternal, if not in maternal legislation.

UNSEASONABLE DEMANDS.

Ah! writes Pilgarlic, evidently rendered cynical by narrow means, I wish I had all the money I should have thrown away if I had given a guinea to every institution, association, or individual from whom, or on whose behalf, I have received a begging circular.

The best reply, in present circumstances, to all solicitations for subscriptions to memorials, and testimonials, and all charities for the benefit or relief of the striking classes, is made by returning the circular of invitation thus briefly annotated:—

Butchers' meat at 1*s*. 3*d*. per pound.
Coals at 35*s*. per ton.
Income-tax.

Surgeons and others, whose names are on their doors, or else to be got at in any published register, will probably find that by answering as above all letters, written or printed for the purpose of obtaining money not due, they will materially diminish the influx of their circular bores.

DR. LIVINGSTONE TO DR. PUNCH.

(*Private and Confidential.*)

THRICE DEAR OLD FRIEND AND CHAMPION,

Stanley is an excellent fellow, a real good plucked 'un, and you are to make much of him, while he's with you, for his own sake, as well as mine.

But now mark this. I do strongly protest against any more expeditions being sent out to look after me. I have said that my anxious friends evince "a beastly ignorance of geography." But that's their business. I beg to state that I can take precious good care of myself, and am more than comfortable where I am. I may say I live in luxurious ease, free and untaxed. I am monarch of all I survey, and the country is simply lovely. Don't make any blooming error, my dear old *P.*, this is not a desert, or anything resembling one. Here there is no dull care to drive away, and all is happiness unclouded. But my point is this, why shouldn't I be allowed to enjoy myself, and take my own time about it, without being tracked, and dogged, and hunted for, like a sovereign in a dust-bin, and perhaps finally fetched back by some enterprising compatriots (hang them!), as if I was a naughty child out for a holiday for whom its nurse had come at last?

What's their object? Curiosity? Well, that's unpardonable in my opinion: but when its result is their own gain to write articles about me, to give entertainments with, perhaps, sketches of me and the views of the country, and to pocket a heap of coin by making capital out of me, of which coin I shall never see one rap, why then, my dear *P.*, I say such conduct is more than unpardonable, it ought to be punishable by civilised laws.

Let the next intending Livingstone searcher take this notice from me:—"*Look out, what you're about*, my friend; they don't know much about Coke and Blackstone and the glorious British Constitution out here (except my own glorious British constitution, and I'm hale and hearty) but they *do* know something about *Habeas corpus*, and when the niggers in these parts once *habeas a corpus*, that *corpus* won't see dear Old England again in a hurry."

I am going to stick up a *Notice to Trespassers*. I'll write to *you*, dear old *P.*, again, some time or other, and send you my song of—

"The Sources of the Nile:
I was there all the while,"

on which you can exercise your jovial vocalisation. Love to Stanley. *Prosit.*

Yours ever, D. L.

A YOUNG lady, in a class studying physiology, made answer to a question put, that in six years a human body became entirely changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it. "Then, Miss L——," said the young tutor, "in six years you will cease to be Miss L——, "Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," said she, very modestly, looking at the floor.

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On London at 6 months' sight ...	1*s*. 11 5/16*d*. do.
" 3 do. ...	1*s*. 11 1/16*d*. do.
" 1 do. ...	1*s*. 10 15/16*d*. do.
" on demand ...	1*s*. 10 13/16*d*. do.
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On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ...	1*s*. 10 3/4*d*. do.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

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LAHORE. | AGRA.
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EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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